# Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1866. NUMBER 123.


## FROM WASHINGTON.

**October Statement of the Public Debt.**

**Reduction of Over Twenty-two Millions During the Last Month.**

**Important Decision Relative to the Payment of Additional Bounties.**

## FROM EUROPE.

**PRESENT RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND MEXICO.**

**Report that the French Troops will Soon be Entirely Withdrawn.**

**English Harvesting Prospects Look More Favorable.**

**FURTHER ARRESTS OF FENIANS IN LIVERPOOL.**

**Ceremonies Attending the Triumphal Entry of the Prussian Troops into Berlin.**

**Further Accounts from the Insurrection at Palermo.**

**Reception of the Southern Loyalists in Various Parts of the State.**

**A Glorious Welcome Everywhere Extended.**

**INDIANA AND MISSOURI STATE FAIRS.**

**Great Horse Fair at Kalamazoo.**

**Exciting Race Between Dexter and Patchen.**

**Unsettled Condition of Affairs in Texas.**

**Secret Societies of Armed Rebels in the South.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, October 5.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH'S REPORT.—The Secretary hasted Andrew Enoch has just made the following important decision relative to the payment of additional bounties under the act of July 28th, 1866:

Congress [upon consultation between the accounting officers in relation to certain questions arising under the act of July 28th, 1866, of late has decided that where a soldier served out a portion of his enlistment, and then re-enlisted, was promoted, and died at the end of the term of his second enlistment, his heirs are not entitled to additional bounty, because the heirs of a ... entitled who was transferred to the ... ry and in the service. Parents of ... soldiers who were slaughtered at the ... secretary of War, must appear to the application ... additional bounty, and in cases where the ... soldiers were killed by the same explosion or ... other, if living, must also be presented. Where ... mother is dead, the fact should be stated in the ... Application. Brothers of a deceased soldier who resides in a foreign country are not entitled to additional bounty. Paragraph eight of the ... of the Secretary of War, ... dated July 28, 1866, creates that the act of July 28, 1866, creates ... bounty to soldiers who have been discharged ... 1st day of June which their term received, or were entitled to receive, the original bounty, and ... to soldiers who have been discharged ... 1st day of July, 1866, who were entitled ... not entitled to receive the original bounty, ... cannot recover the additional bounty. ... the parents of a soldier born from divorced, ... have separated by mutual consent, the same ... govern the settlement of the act for additional bounty as would have been applicable ... the settlement of similar cases. When the ... of a soldier is a colored person residing ... the State of Kentucky, or other States ... of slavery, or any such State, the ... of the soldier is proving for ... ry, or pay and bounty, the ... ... to the same application, upon proof ... the marriage of the parents ... the 19th of July, 1866. In applications now pending by the ... guardian of the children of a soldier, where ... have been married ... ... ...

# Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune:


SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1866.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Major General John A. Logan and Adjutant General Haynie will speak at

Monmouth.....Tuesday, October 9
Knoxville.....Wednesday, October 10
Peoria.....Thursday, October 11
Pekin.....Friday, October 12
Havana.....Saturday, October 13
Mt. Carroll.....Tuesday, October 16
Freeport.....Wednesday, October 17
Galena.....Thursday, October 18
Dixon.....Friday, October 19
Ottawa.....Saturday, October 20
Belvidere.....Monday, October 22
Rockford.....Tuesday, October 23
Elgin.....Wednesday, Oct. 24
Aurora.....Thursday, Oct. 25
Joliet.....Friday, Oct. 26
Kankakee.....Saturday, Oct. 27
Watseka.....Monday, Oct. 29

Hon. Lyman Trumbull will speak at

Alton.....Saturday, October 6
Edwardsville.....Monday, October 8
Carlinville.....Tuesday, October 9
Hillsboro.....Wednesday, October 10
Vandalia.....Thursday, October 11
Shelbyville.....Friday, October 12
Decatur.....Saturday, October 13

Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows, (discussing meetings, except at Camp Point):

Galesburg.....Tuesday, Oct. 9
Monmouth.....Tuesday, Oct. 9
Abingdon.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
Knoxville.....Thursday, Oct. 11
Winchester.....Friday, Oct. 12
Jacksonville.....Saturday, Oct. 13
Camp Point.....Monday, Oct. 15
Quincy.....Tuesday, Oct. 16
Petersburg.....Wednesday, Oct. 17
Springfield.....Thursday, Oct. 18
Taylorville.....Saturday, Oct. 20

Appointments of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll and Hon. J. D. Ward:

Champaign City.....Saturday, October 13
Urbana.....Monday, October 15

General John M. Palmer, and C. B. Smith, Esq., will speak as follows:

Joliet.....Tuesday, Oct. 23
Ottawa.....Wednesday, Oct. 24
Peru.....Thursday, Oct. 25
Princeton.....Friday, Oct. 26
Rockford.....Saturday, Oct. 27
Belvidere.....Monday, Oct. 29
Woodstock.....Tuesday, Oct. 30
Governor Richard Yates and Colonel J. A. Connelly will speak at

Watseka.....Tuesday, Oct. 30
Champaign.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
Decatur.....Thursday, Nov. 1

Governor M. F. Oglesby will speak as follows:

Petersburg.....Monday, October 8
Virginia.....Tuesday, October 9
Winchester.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
Carrollton.....Friday, October 12
Jacksonville.....Saturday, October 13
Pittsfield.....Monday, October 15
Canton.....Tuesday, October 16
Union.....Wednesday, October 17
Washington.....Friday, October 19

## PRESIDENTIAL POLICIES.

The country at this time is divided into parties, one of which is engaged in the arduous work of maintaining what is known as the "President's policy" as opposed to the legislative action of Congress. Who is the President of the United States, and what are his functions? By what right has he a policy save that legally established by the Government of the United States? The President of the United States is sworn by the Constitution the chief executive officer of the Government, whose duty it is to execute the laws and otherwise represent the Government of which he is an officer. He is to the Government what the Speaker is to the House of Representatives. He is the high sheriff of the country, charged with the execution of the laws, but having no more power to make a law than to veto or abolish the Government he is sworn to support. The Constitution carefully safeguards and limits the executive power, and reserves the legislative power to the people by their representatives. It guards against the accession of persons to executive authority who have not the confidence of the people, and provides for the removal of unfaithful officers by impeachment. It makes him dependent upon Congress for the means of carrying on the Government, and requires him to communicate to Congress such information as he may possess regarding the affairs of the country, as may have come to his knowledge, and to recommend such laws as they recommend or suggest such measures as may occur to him to be proper and necessary. Every President, when he is sworn, is required, nay, he is even permitted to have a policy of government not sanctioned by law, or opposed to the legislation of the law-making power.

Under the Constitution the President can have no policy, either domestic or foreign, that is not prescribed by existing law, or which is not the outgrowth of the Government, as constitutionally declared. When he sets up a policy of his own as a rival to the policy declared by the Congress of the Congress, he is not only guilty of usurping powers not pertaining to his office, but of usurping powers properly belonging to the people, and of which he is only one of many members. The Constitution in imposing upon him the duty of having the laws faithfully executed, clothes him with all incidental powers necessary to enable him to do so, but it no where authorizes him to enact a law, than it does to make a judicial decision, or more power to dismantle or destroy a State Government than to establish or create a new one. No more power to prescribe a policy for the National Government, than he has to destroy that Government in order to create a new one. His duty is to execute the laws as he finds them, and as they are made to his hands, and he has no more right to question the validity of the law enacted according to the forms of the Constitution, than he has to question the existence of the Government by which, although a subject of it, he is amenable, and from which he may be expelled. When, therefore, the President protests and denies the policy prescribed by Congress, he places himself in hostility to a policy of his own, he is guilty of not submitting to that to which the Constitution requires him to submit; and guilty of doing that which the Constitution gives him no authority to do, and positively prohibits. Unless the President and his Democratic associates can show that we have dual Government, one of which is the President, and that the two have an equality of authority, or that his Government is the superior, the theory of a President's policy as opposed to that of the Government of the United States, is a political monstrosity utterly repulsive to the principles of the Constitution.

The President has about as much original power in the organization of a new State, or in the creation of a new government to replace one that has been overthrown, as he has in the formation of a new planet in the solar system, or in the creation of a new star in the firmament of the Heavens. He has no more power to prescribe a policy for the National Government, than he has to declare that Government to be no longer a new one. His duty is to execute the laws as he finds them, and as they are made to his hands, and he has no more right to question the validity of the law enacted according to the forms of the Constitution, than he has to question the existence of the Government by which, although a subject of it, he is amenable, and from which he may be expelled. When, therefore, the President protests and denies the policy prescribed by Congress, he places himself in hostility to a policy of his own, he is guilty of not submitting to that to which the Constitution requires him to submit; and guilty of doing that which the Constitution gives him no authority to do, and positively prohibits. Unless the President and his Democratic associates can show that we have a dual Government, one of which is the President, and that the two have an equality of authority, or that his Government is the superior, the theory of a President's policy as opposed to that of the Government of the United States, is a political monstrosity utterly repulsive to the principles of the Constitution.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 5, 1866.

The money market presented no new features to-day. The scarcity besides continues very severely, though hardly to the same extent as they did during the previous three or four days. The demand on the Stock Board was light, if anything, increasing, owing to the improved receipts of Grain, and the inquiry in the way of mercantile loans is fully equal to the ability of the discount houses to meet it. First-class instruments are unobtainable at 10 per cent, but business paper is closely discounted at 12@15 per cent, while what is generally denominated as "call-rags" is acceptable, in the open market at good names not to roll at 10@12 per cent per month, and best desirable signatures at 8@10 per cent.

There was a more active demand, and owing to the decreased receipts of cheques, drawn by the commercial houses in the river, the market was decidedly firmer. In the forenoon round lots sold from Second Board at 1-16@1-8 discount, and in the afternoon, sales were made at 1-16 discount—closing with more buyers than sellers at the figure. The offerings were chiefly from 25 to 50 thousand dollars per calling. Buffalo and Cleveland buying and our selling. Buffalo and Cleveland buying and our selling. Buffalo and Cleveland sold 5,000 coins of Capitol 6's, drawn by W. R. Harper & Co., on the floor of the Board, and 5,000 on the counter at ¾ premium.

There was quiet and rather lower on Western Sterling. Wheat was fairly active and declined on material change. Corn was active and 1@2 higher. Oats were in better demand and 1@2 higher. Barley was quiet and firm. Rye was more active and 2@3c higher for Selected. Lake Potatoes were up better. Provisions were steady. Whiskey was inactive. Wool was dull. Coals were unchanged.

Gold was excited and higher to-day. The market opened in New York at 145¾ and closed at 146¾. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros., gold brokers:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10:30 a. m. | 146¾ | 12:30 p. m. | 146¾ |
| 10:45 a. m. | 146¾ | 2:00 p. m. | 146¾ |
| 11:00 a. m. | 146¾ | 2:30 p. m. | 146¾ |
| 11:15 a. m. | 146¾ | 3:00 p. m. | 146¾ |
| 11:30 a. m. | 146¾ | 3:30 p. m. | 146¾ |
| 11:45 a. m. | 146¾ | 4:00 p. m. | 146¾ |

Here the quotations were buying at 146 3-16@146¾—closing at 146@146⅛. There was very little doing, and the demand is confined almost exclusively to the requirements of customs. Silver was nominal at 142@143 buying.

### LATEST.

The Public Funds were a trifle higher in New York, and Wisconsin depot. Exchange was firmer. Treasury was higher on 6's; 5 better on 64, and higher on 10s. Ten-Forties advanced ¼. Seven-Thirties were steady. The other issues were unchanged. Here there was a fair business doing and a similar improvement. We quote:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's, 1881 | 111½ | 111¾ |
| U. S. 5's, 1874 | 103½ | 103¾ |
| U. S. 10's | 103½ | 103¾ |
| U. S. 7-30's, 1st series | 108 | 108¼ |
| U. S. 7-30's, 2d series | 108 | 108¼ |
| U. S. 7-30's, 3d series | 108 | 108¼ |
| U. S. 1-year Compounds, 1864 | 111½ | 111¾ |
| U. S. 1-year Compounds, 1865 | 111½ | 111¾ |
| U. S. 2-year Compounds, 1865 | 111½ | 111¾ |
| U. S. 3-year Compounds, 1865 | 111½ | 111¾ |
| U. S. Large | 111½ | 111¾ |
| U. S. Small | 111½ | 111¾ |
| Illinois 6's | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City 6's | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Water Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Sewerage Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Improvement Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Compound Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Funding Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Bridge Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Park Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Harbor Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Market Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Police Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Fire Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Court House Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Relief Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Sinking Fund Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Refunding Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1865 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1866 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1867 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1868 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1869 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1870 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1871 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1872 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1873 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1874 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1875 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1876 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1877 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1878 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1879 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1880 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1881 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1882 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1883 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1884 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1885 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1886 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1887 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1888 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1889 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1890 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1891 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1892 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1893 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1894 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1895 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1896 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1897 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1898 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1899 | 100 | 101 |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1900 | 100 | 101 |

The Second National Bank quotes Government Securities as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's, 1881 | 111½ | Five-Twenties | 103½ |
| U. S. 5's, 1874 | 103½ | Ten-Forties | 103½ |
| U. S. 10's | 103½ | Seven-Thirties, 1st series | 108 |
| U. S. 7-30's, 1st series | 108 | Seven-Thirties, 2d series | 108 |
| U. S. 7-30's, 2d series | 108 | Seven-Thirties, 3d series | 108 |
| U. S. 7-30's, 3d series | 108 | Compound Interest Notes, 1864 | 111½ |
| U. S. 1-year Compounds, 1864 | 111½ | Compound Interest Notes, 1865 | 111½ |
| U. S. 1-year Compounds, 1865 | 111½ | Compound Interest Notes, 1866 | 111½ |
| U. S. 2-year Compounds, 1865 | 111½ | Compound Interest Notes, 1867 | 111½ |
| U. S. 3-year Compounds, 1865 | 111½ | Compound Interest Notes, 1868 | 111½ |
| U. S. Large | 111½ | Compound Interest Notes, 1869 | 111½ |
| U. S. Small | 111½ | Compound Interest Notes, 1870 | 111½ |
| Illinois 6's | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1871 | 111½ |
| Chicago City 6's | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1872 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Water Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1873 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Sewerage Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1874 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Improvement Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1875 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Compound Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1876 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Funding Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1877 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Bridge Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1878 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Park Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1879 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Harbor Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1880 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Market Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1881 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Police Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1882 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Fire Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1883 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Court House Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1884 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Relief Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1885 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Sinking Fund Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1886 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Refunding Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1887 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1888 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1865 | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1889 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1866 | 100 | Compound Interest Notes, 1890 | 111½ |
| Chicago City Consolidated Loan, 1867 | 100 | Compound Interest Notes,

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

# THE CITY.

DISEASE.—Twenty-one cases of cholera were reported at the Health office yesterday, of which five were fatal.

FUNERAL.—The monthly meeting of mercantile clerks will be held on Saturday at 7½ Temperance Association rooms at three o'clock.

MERCANTILE GYMNASTIC CLUB.—A meeting of this association will be held at seven o'clock this evening, at which business of importance will be transacted. A full attendance is desired.

TRESPASS CHARGED, &c.—A colored man known as "Black Jack," stole two or three cooks and a few articles of bedding, clothing, &c., from a house on Dearborn street, and was before Justice Skinner at the Police Court, this morning, who held him to bail in the sum of $300 to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court, then and there to answer.

LOCATE WAGONS.—The police authorities of the First Precinct embraced the law regarding the obstruction of sidewalks with wagons, &c., by arresting a number of offenders on that account, on Thursday night. If any one has suffered from the neglect of the police in this matter, they should report the fact to the Sergeant. If any persons are willing to prosecute for it may be done.

THE LILE & DUFFERET CASE.—The investigation of the circumstances involved in the charge made against Messrs. Lill & Dufferet, of manufacturing whisky without license, and the payment of Government fees, was partially continued. Mr. Dufferet was examined at length, but the case for some hours, but it is thus far undecided. Another session will be held this afternoon.

PERSONAL.—Governor Stevenson, of Tennessee, was in this city yesterday morning, on the Michigan Central Railroad for Nashville. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson and child. The Governor has improved much in health since his visit to Europe, and looks as well as ever. He will be absent but a few days, when he will return to this city to attend to the funeral services, which were commenced during his absence. The deceased was very widely known in this county as a man of sterling integrity and incorruptible principles, and his loss will be a most severe one to the Democratic party. Peace to his ashes.

THE HENRY BROTHERS.—Thomas and Peter Henry, brothers, who were arrested on the charge of stealing a horse and buggy from Mr. Ferry, of Wheeling, and Mueller, a week ago last Saturday evening, were yesterday afternoon at the Police Court, for their appearance at the Recorder's Court, when they were bound over to the Criminal Court in the sum of $500 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little son of Chauncey T. Bowen, Esq., of the firm of Bowen Brothers of this city, was run over and killed, at Waterford, New York, recently, experienced a fall, the effect of which was a concussion of the brain, resulting in death. Mr. Bowen, an only child, and a most promising boy, has the sympathy of the hearts of his relatives and friends.

FIRE INSURANCE—ADVANCE OR RATES.—The Chicago Board of Underwriters have recently made an advance on the rates of fire insurance, namely, twenty-five per cent. on dwellings, according to the class of risk. The public generally are sensible to the advance which is made, as recent events having proved to the satisfaction of many that the former rates could not be relied on as safe on occasions of extended fires like that at Portland, which was at any time liable to occur.

PERSONAL.—We copy the following from the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, of the popular young teacher, singer, and composer, but taken by the validictory of the Angel of Death:

"Married.—Friday for the old Plymouth Church by Rev. Dr. Duffield, Mr. Thomas Hunt, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Duffield, all of this city."

FIRE.—"Bob Ray" is on the boards at the Academy of Music this evening, and will no doubt command audiences from full houses every evening. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels will also appear at the Academy of Music—Kelly & Leon's Minstrels are giving an entertainment which is unsurpassed by any minstrel troupe in the country. Master Somers, the child wonder, is really a wonderful boy, and sings the clearest, most full and high key. His voice, and a very fair one it is, is as clear as a bell. The boy is also a first-rate exhorter, and his burlesque is inimitable. Master Somers, whose home is in Wisconsin, was left unpaid.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of the Fox River Baptist Sunday School Association will commence its sessions next week, at the First Baptist Church, in this city, commencing Tuesday at three o'clock P. M. Already there are indications of a large gathering of delegates from the different schools of the Association, as well as of the Chicago Association, and the promptness of attendance for the first few days in full of promise to those who wish to remain through the session. Excursion tickets will have to be given on Illinois Central, Galena, Chicago & Union, and Chicago & Milwaukee roads, which will be procured, and a most interesting meeting, with discussions on each every subject connected with Sabbath schools, is anticipated. The programme is in keeping with the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Kingsley will preside, and

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.—To-day will probably be witnessed the commencement of the work of laying a tunnel under the river at Washington street. The contractors, Messrs. Stewart, Ludlam & Co., have made ample preparations for the undertaking, and will commence operations early on the north side of the river, and the work at Clinton street will soon be begun. The tunnel will be 20 feet in width, 14 feet in height, and the work at Clinton street will be completed in the course of twelve months. The tunnel will be used for the purposes of a foot passage, and will be lighted with gas. The entrance to the tunnel will be from the river, and will be reached by a flight of steps, leading to the centre of the river, which will be reached by a flight of steps.

THE TUNNEL.—The workmen employed in the tunnel under the river at the Wabash avenue dock, under the contract of Messrs. Stewart & Co., have reached the middle of the river, and expect to be through in the course of a few days. The tunnel is 20 feet wide, 14 feet high, and the work at Clinton street will be completed in the course of twelve months. The tunnel will be used for the purposes of a foot passage, and will be lighted with gas. The entrance to the tunnel will be from the river, and will be reached by a flight of steps, leading to the centre of the river, which will be reached by a flight of steps.

THE BRIDGE.—The workmen employed in the bridge under the river at the Wabash avenue dock, under the contract of Messrs. Stewart & Co., have reached the middle of the river, and expect to be through in the course of a few days. The bridge is 20 feet wide, 14 feet high, and the work at Clinton street will be completed in the course of twelve months. The bridge will be used for the purposes of a foot passage, and will be lighted with gas. The entrance to the bridge